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American Iris Society

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IN MEMORIAM
FRANK H. PRESBY

A
Classification of Garden Irises

Edited by the Secretary
R. S. STURTEVANT
Wellesley Farms, Mass.

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CONTENTS

Memories of Frank H. Presby, *R. S. Sturtevant* 5
Some Historical Notes on Classification 7
A Classification of Bearded Irises 8
Lavender, self 9
" bicolor (neglecta) 15
Yellow, self 18
" plicata 19
" bicolor (variegata) 19
Blended, self 21
" plicata 23
" bicolor 23
White, self 26
" plicata 27
" bicolor (amoena) 28
Tid-Bits 29

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GARDEN LI

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FRANK H. PRESBY

Frank H. Presby died at his home on the afternoon of Sunday, November the ninth, from an attack of acute indigestion. He was born in New York City sixty-seven years ago and was for twenty-four years connected with the Clark Estates, one of the largest property owners in the city. He was the general manager for fourteen of these years and after his resignation became a trustee for a number of the beneficiaries. At the time of his death he was secretary of the Condensite Company, Bloomfield, N. J., director of the Bank of Montclair, vice-president of Chester J. Hunt, Inc., vice-president of the N. J. Society of the Sons of the American Revolution and a member of the advisory boards of Mountainside Hospital, various Montclair clubs, and St. Luke's Episcopal Church which he had attended the morning of his death.

He is survived by his wife and two daughters, Mrs. Nathan Corworth, Jr., of Chicago, and Miss Elizabeth Presby.

In Memoriam

FRANK H. PRESBY

God has called another gardener home.

The Iris Society mourns a kindly friend and enthusiastic patron.

Only a few of us could not count him among our personal friends and none of us can say that we had not felt his influence.

A keen lover of flowers and a devoted husband and father, many blossoms bear the names of his family—but, with equal modesty, none his own,—such was our friend.

His keen business experience well-fitted him to care for our funds while his wide knowledge of irises solved many a problem for those of us who asked.

His standards for perfection of form and beauty of color were a stimulant to all who came in contact with him.

Much had he planned for the future of the Society and it was through his foresight that an Iris must now undergo a grilling test before receiving the full approval of the Society. We can ill spare such men as he.

A life so crowded with friendships, with interests and with helpful deeds is ended far too soon.

We shall miss his cheery words, his keen interest and his gentle sympathy, but we shall inherit a memory which, as a guiding star, will abide with us for many years to come.

Henrietta M. Stout.

The tragically sudden death of our Treasurer, Mr. Frank H. Presby, is a great blow to the American Iris Society. He was one of the early iris enthusiasts of this country, his interest beginning at the time of his acquaintance with the late John W. Gerard over twenty-five years ago, and from that time he has grown Irises in his garden and recommended them enthusiastically to all his friends.

He was one of the first to advocate a national society devoted to the iris and in the fall of 1919 took an active part in the preliminary work leading to the organization of the society. He did not wish to assume any office but we persuaded him to become our Treasurer, a position he filled from the day of organization to the time of his death. He was present at every meeting of the Society or of its board of directors and his advice and counsel were always helpful to us and will be greatly missed. I shall miss also his friendship and hospitality for I was a frequent visitor at his house.

His garden was a delight to see and contained not only iris but many rare and beautiful plants for his interest in every phase of gardening was great. He was very proud, however, of the seedling iris which he named in honor of his wife, Harriet Presby.

He made many friends at our meetings and I know he will be greatly missed by them.

John C. Wister.

Frank H. Presby

I cannot let the death of Mr. Presby slip by into the mere record of fact without a passing reference to his attributes and to his interests as an enthusiastic gardener.

We have rubbed shoulders together because he was one of those really thoroughly interested amateur horticulturists who delighted in bringing to the attention of any other horticulturist whom he thought might be interested, a notice or reference about anything in the world. A gardener, and from pure enthusiasm and admiration of the plants that he grew and led into gardening simply in that way, he was a type of man who expresses the word "amateur" in its strictest and original meaning.

Long before I ever thought of difference of varieties of Iris, Mr. Presby was showing them occasionally at little floral exhibitions in New York. His was the first practical attempt at a rock garden that I saw in this region. He liked the rock garden because it gave him an opportunity to indulge his love for little bits of gems and little bits of odd plants that would not fit into the conventional herbaceous border, or the cutting flower garden. He was a hardy plant gardener and the greenhouse was dominating the garden interests of the day.

A pioneer, he gave an example of fine gardening in the growing community where he lived, and in this respect he helped largely to mold it into the ideal suburban town that it is today. He thoroughly appreciated the economic value of good surroundings. He was a far-seeing real estate man and often talked to me about the value of plant material in the embellishment of the home. He didn't want figures to be quoted because, as he said, the increased value was out of all proportion to the increased investment—eloquent enough!

Mr. Presby was as intense in his gardening interests as he was in his business affairs. Early in his career he became acquainted with that veteran pioneer collector of species, John N. Gerard, whose writings he happened to read. He paid a visit to Mr. Gerard's garden, became enthused, and thus, he went on.

Of his support of the Iris Society, I need not speak. The members know something of what he did. The board of managers know all. He was the tangible fruit in the Iris Society of Mr. Gerard's early pioneering work. He wore the mantle of his teacher. Who will follow in his footsteps?

I have said that he was a frequent correspondent when he saw anything that he felt other people should know. In the week preceding his death I received three such letters from him on three totally dissociated and diverse subjects.

He was like the spring in a piece of delicate mechanism, always keeping things going, never appearing in the limelight himself—a rare personality.

Leonard Barron.

Memories of Frank H. Presby

Since the Society was organized Jan. 29, 1920, Mr. Presby has been our valued Treasurer and my constant and generous supporter in times of rush. I was constantly amazed that a man of such genial breadth should so thoroly enjoy the detail of figures and possess so infinite a patience for my vagaries and business short-comings. For many months each year an almost daily exchange of records was necessary and even during a fortunately brief period when the use of his hand was actually painful the necessary correspondence was carried on and my often inadequate acknowledgments cheerfully acknowledged without reservation. To a stranger his writing was often an enigma but to me it became a familiar friend, the symbol of one to whom I could turn for advice and comfort. I am afraid that I am a creature of moods and there have been times when it seemed impossible to continue my really pleasant job as secretary but always there was the example of a man of broad interests giving without stint of his own time and experience and how could I, in my youth and inexperience, do less. I imagine that anyone who worked with Mr. Presby would feel that only the best that was in them was worthy of his respect. He was one who, despite undoubted reverses and lack of appreciation in the past, considered the faithful performance of a responsibility as a matter of course. His was not a blatant optimism but rather a well-founded faith in a good world peopled by individuals who would fulfil all obligations and their failure was met with understanding rather than bitter scorn.

For a time I knew him chiefly through letters, then came occasional meetings when the Board of Directors came together, meetings where Mr. Presby would stand back of our carefully planned projects and would lighten the occasional stress of a discussion by some pleasing anecdote from his fund of experience, and finally, just this last September I was able to accept one of his many kindly invitations to actually visit him at Monclair. I am glad that my impressions are still vivid of Mr. Presby at home for it is as a genial and attentive host surrounded by his lares and penates that the man was complete. He was a born collector but one with a nice discrimination for relative values. As a man of means, his collections would have been far-known but as a man of moderate means he developed a livable home of much charm. There were unusual oriental rugs; a procession of fine etchings, all of churches here and abroad, lead up the broad stair; the blue of Chinese porcelains gave color to the dining room, and everywhere were bits of old furniture, samplers and old prints, many of them of family significance or from the vicinity of his ancestral home in Connecticut.

And out-of-doors one perceived the same instinct. There were magnificent old magnolias and rhododendrons, a real collection of lilacs, many unusual specimens of various things but all in harmony instinctively arranged with an appreciation of the landscape art which was most unusual in the early nineties. Upper Mountain Ave, broad and tree shaded, bordered with large places set well back from the roadway, is a fine example of the best thought of the last decades of the nineteenth century and both Mr. Presby, despite his up-to-date attitude. and his home were one with their environment. From a relatively small and seclusive suburb Montclair has grown to be one of the largest and richest towns in the country and wherever there was progress Mr. Presby assumed more than his share of work. He had been a director of the bank; until the completion of a really fine small Art Museum he was secretary and I think treasurer of Board of Directors active not only on the financial end but on the building and art selecting committees; again he was to the front in

the establishment of a Community Chest and in the development of an adequate park system. His project for the development of a lilac collection to rival that at Rochester or the Arnold Arboretum is still uncompleted but many hundreds of varieties are already thriving and he was planning new additions in the spring. Some years back he was prevailed upon to run as Park Commissioner but was defeated and I seem to remember that he was, at one time connected with the development of the wonderful chain of parks developed by the Olmsted Brothers for which Essex County is famous. At any rate his appreciation of this work which has been carried on for thirty or forty years, was most sincere. He, himself, was not a creator but he possessed an apparently infinite capacity for the appreciation of the broadening work of others whether it was art or music, education or civic improvement.

As a lad, he early started to earn his own way and at his death he was a trustee of the estate where he had first worked practically as an office boy. Sometime during these first years his uncle bought a small but long established nursery in the vicinity of Flushing and for a number of years the boy, still in his 'teens, made the long trip out each Saturday to do the accounts and pay the weekly bills. Flushing was an old nursery center, the remnants of the first real nursery in this country started by William Prince were still extant, and the young Frank spent many hours with the old gardener among the fine old shrubs and trees. It must have been at this time too that he first met John W. Gerard to whom, in the October issue of The Garden Magazine and Home Builder, he gives credit for an introduction to the beauty of irises and chrysanthemums both of which still found a place both in his affections and his garden less than a week ago.

It must have been a wonderful experience for a young man to come to know so fine a gentleman and horticulturist for Mr. Gerard was a frequent contributor to horticultural publications and grew many Alpines and other plants which are still rare or unknown in our modern gardens. With the years success in the business world brought an added leisure, there were visits to noted gardens, meetings with the foremost horticulturists of the times and equally delightful times at auctions of old furniture for he retained his well-balanced interest in all that was lovely. He seemed to delight not only in owning fine things but in just being in their presence. He spoke again and again of the fact that his business brought him into touch with the very wealthy and that they seemed unable to value the world of art. He had no appreciation of wealth as an end but an ever-present interest in those who did things. I doubt if there was a real garden lover, however humble, within miles who would have been surprised to have Mr. Presby stop in for a chat about the flowers he loved. I think it was thus that he first met Chester Jay Hunt and encouraged him to expand and develop his distinctive business in Dutch bulbs. I am glad that he lived to see this recent venture overcome its early difficulties and at last prove a real success. Others can, however, write more fully of this and other phases of his life. He is survived by his mother, his wife, and two daughters, one married, the other just taking up the profession of nursing, voluntarily fulfilling that instinct of helping others that was so marked a characteristic of her father.

My recent visit to Montclair was all too short, I had looked forward to many pleasant repetitions in the future but I am only too thankful that I was permitted to see him in his home. I knew his uprightness and scrupulous attention to detail from his letters, I knew his genial presence and charm from occasional meetings but it was as a host that I came to a complete surrender to his perfection as a gentleman. The Society has lost one of its most able members and I have lost a real friend.

Some Historical Notes on Classification

Altho M. de Bure reported seedling records in the Annales de Flore et de Pomone, March, 1837, under the headings squalens, variegata, plicata, sambucina, Swerti, and pallida it was not until Peter Barr of Barr & Sugden (now Barr & Sons) completed his collection in 1873 that we find the many horticultural varieties grouped into a classification. Previous to that time varieties might be referred to as seedlings of such and such a species but that was a matter of fact, not an arbitrary comparison of their type of color and habit. In 1873, however, the familiar classification of pallida, neglecta, amoena, variegata, germanica, and plicata was first given and is still to be found in some recent catalogs. Our American primer of irises, the catalog of Bertrant H. Farr, was almost a direct reproduction of the Barr list with the addition of "Various Species", and "Farr's New Seedling Irises for 1909-1910", to be followed shortly by a group of "New and Rare Introductions". This group has become increasingly important owing to the dissemination, just previous to 1888 of the species, Ricardi, Amas, cypriana, and trojana. Carthusian (1906), Caterina (1909), Oriflamme (1904), and Tamerlan (1904), are perhaps the best known of the early results of using these new species for crossing. Even before this nevertheless the grouping of varieties led to considerable confusion and we found things like Her Majesty listed among the pallidas and whites like Innocenza and Mrs. Darwin listed in the Variegata and amoena groups respectively. It was not until about 1916, however, that R. W. Wallace & Co. developed a commonsense grouping based on time of bloom and prevailing color. During 1919-1920 there was considerable open discussion on classification of which a brief review was given in the Flower Grower, June, 1920.

It was at this time that we decided to take no official action as a Society until the publication of a classification then under consideration by the Royal Horticultural Society. At the International Conference at Paris in 1922 the subject was much discussed and in the report "Les Iris Cultives", are the botanical classification adopted and used by Vilmorin-Andrieux at Cie, the color classifications here first published by the Royal Horticultural Society, and a classification which combines color and genetic consideration as proposed by your secretary. On the Vilmorin grounds at Verrieres plantings in accordance with both the botanical and color classifications* have been made and from report are proving equally satisfactory (or confusing as the case may be). Unfortunately none of these published classifications include any proportion of the really new varieties and the Royal Horticultural classifies only a comparatively small number.

For these reasons it has seemed advisable to attempt a classification of our own, one based on color as the point of most interest to amateur gardeners. The sequence of color is not the same as the English proposal but the actual classes are fundamentally the same and the principles are carried into greater detail in an attempt to form groups sufficiently small for actual use in identification.

We consider it most unfortunate that there should be conflicting schemes published but for four years it has proved impossible to get sufficient information from abroad to carry their classifiaction to a logical conclusion. We sincerely hope, however, that there will prove to be

*We expect that it will be possible to replant a large part of the test garden at the New York Botanical Garden in accordance with the classification in 1925.

sufficient parallelism to prevent serious confusion. In 1922 "The Iris Society" was organized in England: they have recently authorized a test planting at the Wisley Gardens and have responded most kindly to our offers of cooperation. Among our members there is as great a diversity of interest and experience as is to be found outside of the United States and wherever the origin, iris articles will be found of interest and value to us all.

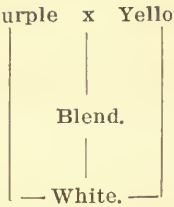
A Classification of Bearded Irises

To classify our garden pogoniris according to their color has entailed a great many arbitrary decisions on the part of the compilers and though Mrs. J. F. Emigholz and Messrs. Burchfield and Campbell have most kindly corrected the final draft, Mr. Wister and I thoroughly appreciate that our information is far from complete. Theoretically the iris varieties should be planted according to such a tentative classification as we are offering you and then studied by a committee and rearranged in accordance with their points of similarity. This may prove possible in time but a classification is a present need and it enables us to compare with some approximation at least any new variety with some existing and well known one. It shows clearly that in certain colors we have many varieties that can hardly be distinguished one from another in a published description and this in itself should act as a warning to a prospective introducer. On the other hand a variety that does not lend itself to an easy comparison is presumably worthy of introduction. In the present throng of novelties mere "improvements" should have little place and variations from existing types must be marked to be of value. Even a casual scanning of the classification reveals where real novelties are needed, they may not prove popular in color or habit but they will at least keep their individuality.

It will be easily seen that our sources of information are of varying value. We have published about 450 descriptions, some 200 more are on file; there are catalog descriptions and personal notes and reports all of which have been used but it is one thing to make a fairly accurate detailed description and quite another thing to pick out minor variations that can be successfully summarized between perhaps a dozen or more varieties. The eye can do it but words prove inadequate. Among the whites for example, variations in haft reticulation combined with height provide adequate distinction but among the lavender selfs differentiation often lies in the not-to-be-defined qualities of growth, branching, carriage of the falls, etc., acting often in conjunction. I hope that with further study we can work out in greater detail points helpful in identification.

Outline

All the bearded irises are divided into four main classes, I Purple, II Yellow, III Blended, and IV White, and in each case we are concerned with the ground color as found on the standards. Purple is the predominant color both among iris species and varieties, yellow the next most frequently found, while blends of every sort are due to a variable commingling of purple and yellow, and white is the final simplification of characters due at times to the absence of color in a species but even more frequently to a hybrid origin. Roughly speaking then the sequence of purple, yellow, blend, and white reveals a genetic relationship which might be graphically presented thus:



Within each of these main classes we find a further reason for subdivisions into A. Self, B. Plicata, and C. Bicolor expressing, except in regard to selfs, a contrast of color in a pattern (plicata) or on the falls (bicolor). This contrast may be due to a number of genetic factors, plicata, bicolor (solid), venation, or velvety surface and, apparently, these may appear separately or in combination to a bewildering degree. This localization of color does not provide a wholly adequate basis for subdivision and we are forced to arbitrarily divide the colors into light, medium, and dark tones as well as into red, yellow, or blue hues. Even these last are however no more unreliable than would be subdivisions based upon time of bloom, height, size, branching or any of the many other qualities which may reflect local conditions of weather or culture.

I will give briefly the skeleton of the classification and leave you to discover the minor points of subdivision in their proper place. The introductory headings to each type give general characteristics only, any one variety may vary greatly from the mean.

I PURPLE

A.Self	B.Plicata	C.Bicolor		
		1.solid	2.veined	3. velvety

II YELLOW

A.Self	B.Plicata	C.Bicolor		
		1.veined	2.Flushed	3. velvety

III BLENDED

A.Self	B.Plicata	C.Bicolor (Amoena)		
		1.veined	2.Flushed	3. velvety

(Red, blue, or yellow predominating are the minor subdivisions)

IV WHITE

A.Self	B.Plicata	C.Bicolor		
		1.solid	2.veined	3. velvety

CLASS 1A. LAVENDER (self) R. H. S., V*

Self-colored lavenders, at least in effect, typical pallida, cengialti and trojana or mesopotamica hybrids. The division into types is arbitrarily based upon depth and hue of color and character of growth none of which are subject to exact definition. Nor is it often possible to give points of distinction between varieties in the same class. Altho many may be distinguished easily by eye the sub-classes as a whole are clearly too large for convenience and indicate that we have far too many varieties in these colors. The following three groups are quite easily recognizable and though pink-lavender is more frequent among the true pallidas, it will be found in other types also, particularly among the novelties.

a) Pallida. typically tall, (over 3 ft.) the stalk high branched, the branches very short, the foliage glaucous. Hybrids, however, may show considerable variation.

*Number of this class given in Royal Horticultural Society Classification.

b) **Cengialti,** lower growing and earlier to bloom than the pallida; slender and the stalk lower branched, the branches longer, the flowers smaller; foliage rarely glaucous.

c) **Cypriana, mesopotamica.** (Ricardi) the tallest and largest flowered group, the stalks well and widely branched occasionally flexuous, the branches often long, the colors often neutralized by a creamy undertone. As these species have been used but a short time the range of color variation is as yet comparatively slight.

Type 1. Palest blue purple.

1a Celeste, Pallidas; very close except in height; the flaring falls suggest part variegata origin.

Argonant, 27 in. beard red-orange;
Brandywine, 2 ft.
Celeste, 3 ft.
Duke of Norfolk, 33 in.
Gloire de Hillegom, heavy foliage; 3 ft.
Graylin, haft reticulated hazel; 2 ft.
Imogene
Iolanthe, xx substance; 18 in.
Khedive, 33 in.
Mimmg
Miss Maggie, 27 in.
Moonstone, 2 ft.
Rotorua
Sea Nymph
Sultane

1b. Small, early flowered varieties of cengialti parentage.

Bluet, 2 ft.
Silver Mist, 18 in.

1c. Lady Foster. Pale colored cypriana hybrids.

Anne Page, F. drooping; 3 ft.
Ariel
Diane
Horizon, F. straight-hanging, 42 in.
Lady Byng
Lady Foster F. drooping to straight-hanging; 42 in.
Leonato F. flaring; over 3 ft.
Marian Mohr, A long flower; 42 in.
Mlle. Schwartz, 4 ft.
Mme. Andres Hutissier
Mother of Pearl, Pink tinted; 4 ft.
San Gabriel, Pink tinted; F. flaring, over 3 ft.
Tartarin, 3 ft.
Souvenir de Letitia Michaud, F. flaring; 4 ft.

Type 2 A deeper tone. Points of distinction are few but there are two types of haft reticulations, in one the rather blurred veins are olive tinted, in the other etched with violet or maroon.

2a Dalmatica. Pallida.

Alfred Fiddler, 30 in.
Clio
Dalmatica
Gloriae
Hippolyta
Isola
Kempi
Leonidas
Mary Barnett
Myth, widely branched; 2 ft.
Opal
pallida
Peter Hanson
Porcelain, spathes flushed.
Princess Beatrice, F. flaring; haft faintly reticulated olive.
Princess Elizabeth
Racemosa
Sky Blue
Speciosa
Susanne Cayeux
Tendresse
Tineae
Vergilia
Virginia Hale

2b. Slightly earlier

Australis
Frederick
Mist

Type 2c Caterina. Large flowered, tall, well-branched varieties, the falls smoothly drooping, the haft reticulations broad and widely spaced, rarely purple.

Asphodel
Avalon, F. flaring.
Bashi-bazouk, large.
Carthusian
Caterina
Cellini
Dionyza
Duke of York, center flushed chamois.
Fenton
Fidelio
Jacqueline Guillot
Lady of June
M. Massee
Mandelay Water-lily fragrance.
Mesopotamica, Haft white.
Odoraloc
Olivia
Queen Caterina, lustrous.
Paragon
Proteus
Shylock
Silvia, Haft reticulated hazel.
Trinidad
Trocelestial
Volumnia
Willoughby

Type 2d. Corrida. Novelties that form a rather anomalous group between the clear blue-lavender of Celeste, the blend of Lavandulacea, and the dull mauve of Cluny. The flowers are of a dulled tone sometimes approaching almost slate gray, the garden effect self-colored. The falls are flaring.

Corrida
Gamaliel
Kalif. large.
Igouf
Ivanhoe
Yvonne Pelletier

Type 3. Albert Victor. Blue-purple pallidas, self-toned in effect, the varieties for the most part showing only minor differences of habit, substance, form, etc.

Albert Victor
Assyrian
Beatrice
Belgica
Benbow
Como
Commodore
C. P. Comell
Cythere
Daisy Hill
Miranda (3b)
Drake
Duchess du Chateaufort
Eden Phillpotts
Empress of India
Florence Wells
Gabriel
Gertrude
Grandeur
Juniata
Lady Charles Allom
Leone Trenance
Lewis Trowbridge
Lady Stump
La Rochelle
Mandraliscae (3b perhaps)
Mary Gray
Massasoit
Mrs. Tinley (3b)
Minos
Odoratissima
Nelson
Perfecta
Perladonna
Purple-and-Gold
Raleigh
Rodney
Rosedale, Haft hazel.
Rosette, Flat flower.
Souv. Eugene Verdier
Suffren
Viking
Virgile
Walneri

Type 3b. Cengialti-pallida. Blue-purple selfs, flowers often smaller, more numerous; stalk slender and more branched; rarely over 30 in.; foliage less glaucous.

Alberti, F.flaring, color variable, a species.
Barbara
Blue Bird, F. flaring, rounded.
Celia
Cengialti
Czar
Sapphid (Dykes' Sapphire)
Gold Crest
Helene
La Beaute!
Loppio
Maria
Mercutio
Monte Baldo
Penge
Tid-bit. 15 in.
Zephyr

Type 3c. Cypriana hybrids of this depth of color are still very rare and our records do not at present permit differentiation between Types 2c and 3c.
Hamilton Wareham?

Type 4. Deep purple selfs.
4a. Brionense. pallida hybrids usually 3 ft. in height, the varieties fairly distinct one from another.
Brionense, F. flaring.
Elegy, large, blue-toned. 3 ft.
Gladys Roberts
Joya, blue-toned; 30 in.
Koya, haft white.
Parc de Neuilly, 30 in.
Purple Lace. Haft white. 40 in.
Princess Royal, F. flaring; 40in.
Riva
Ruth Rand
Ursula
Viola, F. flaring. 3 ft.
Violacea grandiflora

Type 4b. Tom Tit. Cengialti hybrids, very deep purple, small flowered, falls usually flaring. Beard often bluish due to aphylla blood.
Alexander, 2 ft.
Blue Boy, 20 in.
Cordon Bleu, 2 ft.
King George V, 15 in.
Moor
Perry's Favorite, 18 in.
Speedwell, 12 in.
Tom Tit

Type 4c Souvenir de Mme. Gaudechau. Though rarely of cypriana blood these dark purple varieties have equal size, height, and good branching. Often the heavy substance of the falls gives a bicolor rather than a self effect. Almost without exception the following varieties are derived either from Souv. de Mme. Gaudechau (G) or from Dominion (D) and many additions are being made to this type. Distinction between these and Type 11B, 2c is quite arbitrary.
Congo (G)
Duke of Bedford (D)
Imperial (G)
Louis Bel
Mabel Taft (D)
Mme. Claude Monet
Prince Imperial (G)
Raven
Ricardi Fonce
Souvenir de Mme. Gaudechau
Tubal Cain (G)

Note. The following types (5, 6, 7, and 8), parallel types 1, 2-3, and 4 in depth of tone but include the redder hues, pink, mauve, lilac, and red-purple. As in the case of the blue-purple selfs the divisions are necessarily arbitrary and the distinction between pallida, cengialti, and cypriana habit of growth no longer holds as many varieties are of part-variegata origin.

Type 5a. Queen of May. Pale rose-purple selfs, some typically pallida (p) others softened in color by an almost imperceptible touch of yellow.
Arsace (cyp.)
Aurora (p)
Cecil Minturn
Delicatissima (p)
Dream. (p)
Dream-light (p)

Franklin Beyson
Greater May Queen
Helene Kochler
Kathleen
John Bull
Lady Byng
Le Reve
Lorraine Morgan, 40 in.
May Rose
Mlle. Cecil Bouscant
Mrs. Alan Gray (p)
Mrs. Haw
Mrs. Paul B. Riis
Mrs. Pearson
Pandora (p)
Queen of May
Rhoda
Rosado (cyp.)
Susan Bliss
Wild Rose (cyp.)
Woodland

Type 5b. **Lohengrin.** Lilac, the color fading to white at the center of the flower. The varieties of deeper tone verge into the Caprice type.

Aphrodite, 42 in.
Caroline E. Stringer, 27 in.
Chatelet, 2 ft.
Dicie
Elinor, 20 in.
Garibaldi, 2 ft.
Georgia, 33 in.
Jacquinetta
Jordaens
Lohengrin, 3 ft.
Lucretia
Lygeia
Margaret Moor, 3 ft.
Marian Cran, 45 in.
Mrs. Fred Stern, 4 ft.
Odette Olivette
Prince Lohengrin, 40 in.
Rosalind, 40 in.
Schwanhilde, 30 in.
Titus
Trautileb, 18 in.
Zilia

Type 6a. **Cluny.** Mauve selfs, some clear colored others verging into the blended hues of Lavendulacea.

Carmelo, RP. 30 in.
Circe, F. flaring. 30 in.
Cluny, large, 4 ft.
Harpalion
Hussard
Leander
Lurline
Moonshine
Phyllis Bliss
Polly Wyllis
Verbena, F. flaring. 27 in.

Type 6b. **Caprice,** Light red-purple usually much lighter toward the center of the flower and of pallida habit.

Africain
Assuarez, 3 ft.
Astarte, 3 ft.
Batulus
Bougere
Caprice, 2 ft.
Edouard Michel, 3 ft.
Eleanor Temple
Eric
Frances Bennet
Harriet Presby, 4 ft.
Hugo
Jacqueminot
John Bright
Mrs. Lodge
Mrs. Ryder, 4 ft.
Mrs. Viesseux
Pacquita, 2 ft.
Pauline
Powhatan
Prof. Saeliger
Rubella
Ruby
Standard Bearer, 42 in.
York.

Type 7a. **Mauvine.** Deep mauve selfs but with more red than Cluny, varieties distinct one from another, for the most part rather low and small flowered often with vivid orange beards.

Alvarez
Balboa, 42 in.
Beethoven
Diadem
Florence Wells
Furstin Lonyay

Glory of Reading
Gov. Hughes
Grand Bouquet
Grandeur
Hubert
Le Pactole
Oriental
Paulina
Polaris, 4 ft.
Rajput, 40 in.
Sincerity
Swatara

Type 7b Rose Unique. Deep rose purple usually with an undertone of yellow, varieties verge upon Seminole. It is questionable whether these should be classed as self or bicolor, clear or blended in hue.

Caporal
Evadne
Lugarda
Mount Penn
Red Riding Hood
Rose Unique
Roseway
Rugajo

Type 7c. Kochi. Deep red-purple selfs, large flowered, low (2 ft.) and early as a rule.

Crepuscule
Cretan
Crimson King
Gnome
Kochii
Kurdistan
Marsouin
Nepalensis
Oporto, 3 ft.
Purple King
Rubyd (Dykes' Ruby)
Spectabile

Type 7d. Dwarf Bearded. An insufficiently studied grouping of dark red-purple pumila hybrids.

Balcana
Eclipse
Marocain
Orienta
pumila atroviolacea
Socrates
Syra
Verdun
Villereal
Wigan

Type 8. Novelties that do not lend themselves to inclusion in the above classes owing to an added depth and richness of color. It is a mooted question whether a flower with velvety falls even though of one hue thruout should not be classed as a bicolor. Certain varieties are very close to Opera type.

a. Seminole. A perceptible touch of yellow gives added brilliance.

Elberon
Ruby Queen
Seminole

b. Ember. The yellow not apparent, the effect a much clearer magenta or dulled red-purple.

Dianto
Diablo
Ember
Esplendido
Imperator
King Edward VII
Morning Splendous
Petrucchio
Rosy Youth
Robert Wallace
Saturn
Sentinel
Suzon
Tyre

Note. The following varieties are from the Vilmorin Classification. in "Les Iris Cultives". and are not included elsewhere.

Pallida. a) "bleues ou mauves".
argenteo-marginata, aureo-marginata, pulcherrina, Muta, Princess Elise, Belladonna, Mathioli, Pajol, Duc d'Orleans, Souvenir de Coulombier, Etendard.
b) "lilas ou rouge violacé".
Poilu, Princesse Berthe, Tarquin, Marigny, violacea superba, Mainsart, Bougere, Violet épiscopal, La rosée.

CLASS 1B. LAVENDER (Plicata)

Altho plicata markings on a lavender ground are found I know of but one variety that has been considered worthy of a name.

Azora

CLASS 1C. LAVENDER (Bicolor) R. H. S. IV

Aside from the Dwarf Bearded and Intermediate groups (Types 7, 8) Lavender bicolors are derived from two distinct sources, one fairly directly from the Asia Minor group of irises of which Amas, (germanica) trojana, cypriana, and mesopotamica are typical and the cther most indirectly from the crossing of pallida by variegata through endless generations. The first group (Types 1 and 4, blue and red-purple) is characteristically large flowered, well-branched and moderately to very tall. The second group shows varying amount of variegata factors, venation of the blade of the fall (Types 2 and 5) often with a superimposed flush of surface color, and a velvety surface (Types 3 and 6). In some of the newest varieties we find a thoro mixture of both germanica and variegata factors and in both groups blue-purples (Types, 1, 2, 3,) and red-purples (Types 4, 5, 6).

Type 1a Lord of June. Light lavender bicolors; very large flowered, widely branched hybrids, often almost as self-colored as Caterina or as dark in tone as Amas; usually well-over 3 ft.

Angelo
Barrelane
Canticle
Crusader, blue-toned.
Dulcinea
Fenton
Grenville
Harbinger
Halo
Jennett Dean, pink-toned.
Hermione, pink-toned.
Lady Lou
Lanee
Lord of June
Morwell
Mrs. R. W. Wallace
Neptune
Olivia
Paladin
Regale
Sir Hugh Evans

Type 1b. Amas. Color darker, bicolor effect clearly apparent; height rarely over 3 ft.

Alice Osgood
Amas
Askabad
Autumn King
Ballerine, 40 in.
Blessed Damozel
Diane
Donna Nook
Juliette Wallet
Lady Saekville
Mrs. Walter Brewster
Nereus
Oriflamme
Paragon
Rangoon
Saracen
Shelford Chieftain, 40 in
Simon Vaissiere
Somercoates
Sweet Lavender, unique coloring; 42 in.
Stamboul
Yeolande
Vicentio

Type 1c Baronet. About the same depth of color but bicolor effect due to a distinct, usually blue-toned flush below the beard.

Azrael, 42 in.
Baronet, 3 ft.
Blue Lagoon, 2 ft.
E. H. Jenkins, 40 in.
Margery McCord ?
Petrol, mauve, 2 ft.
Sachet
Tamar, red purple, 42 in.

Type 1d. Troyana. Dark lavender bicolors of similar character, very rarely rich in effect; height 27 in. to 4 ft. Dwarf (d) below 3 ft. (t) Tall over 3 ft.

Anne Bullen (d)
Colonna

Daimio (t)
Eglamour (d)
Emir (t)
germanica (d) early.
Hildebrand
Jessica
Lady Grey
Miss Rowe (t)
Mistress Ford (d)
Peter Barr (t)
Proteus (t)
Regan (d)
Sarpedon (t)
Shalimar (t)
Speed (t)
Troyana (t)
Tromagnifica (t)
Trosuperba (t)
Tuscany (t)
Veloute

(This type verges into the blend of Alcazar)

Type 2. Pallida-variegata hybrids with flaring falls as a rule, the blade of the fall distinctly veined; or flushed, not velvety, flowers comparatively small, height rarely over 30 in.

a. Nelecta. Blade of falls distinctly veined, the contrast of standard and fall not sharp. A rather characterless lot of varieties introduced many years ago and very confused as to nomenclature.

Albatross
Atrocaerulea
Amabilis
Argenta
Bacchus
Blue Glory
Boccage
Brooklyn
Calypso
Clarissa
Contrast
Cottage Maid
Donna Maria
Duchess of Wellington
Edith
Eugene Bonvallet
Fairy Queen
Florence Barr
Glorietta
Gray Morn
Hannibal
Heteranth
Laura
Lady Seymour
Le Tendra
Lavater
Louis van Houtte
Mme. Thibault
Marion
Morpheus
Neglecta
Penelope
Pharaon
Queen Mary (Barr)
Radiance
Reticulata
Souvenir
Teresita
Unique
Virgile
W. F. Christman
Willie Barr

Type 2a 1) Both standards and falls veined at the base.
Clematis
Japanesque

Type 2b. Hiawatha. Of darker tone, the falls flushed and veined, often flaring; flowers of good size; height very rarely 3 ft.

Aristocrat
Autocrat
Azure Glow, 3 ft.
Blue Jay, blue-toned.
Chester Hunt, blue-toned.
Eckesachs, 33 in.
Eleanor
Leseble
National
Nine Wells, 4 ft.
Pensamiento
Perfection
Poiteau
Rheintraube
Thora
Titan, very large.
Vesuve
Virginie
Wecquahic
Youngtakah

Type 3a. Atlas. Flower dark purple thruout, falls heavily veined, sometimes flushed.

Atlas
Cameleon
Candelabre
C. A. Pfeiffer

Cora
Cordelia
Delagrange
Du Gueselin, blue, flushed.
Faith
Hautefeuille
Magnificent
Monsignor, flushed.
Oliver Perthuis
Raffet
Spahi
Undine

Type 3b. Othello. Falls very dark and velvety, standards much lighter
Azure
B. Y. Morrison
Cavalier
Duquesne
Julius Caesar
Lulworth
Moncey
Mrs. W. E. Fryer
Othello
Patrician
Petit Vitry
Pres. Thiers
Timandra

Type 3c. Black Prince. Distinguished from Othello chiefly by wonderful substance and texture. This type includes Dominion and many of its progeny. They show a variable amount of contrast between standards and falls but the latter are always velvety and usually flaring and rounded; height rarely 3 ft., stalk rather close branched; flower of good to large size. The darker varieties verge toward Souv. de Mme. Gaudechau.
Bertrand
Beryl
Black Prince
Buccaneer
Centurion
Lapis
Laura E. Sturtevant
Majestic
Pageant
Pendragon
Priscilla
Romola
Sentinel
Sintram
Sir George Grey
Swazi
Tenebrae
Yeoman
Zulu

Type 4. Red-toned editions of Amas and Lord of June, tall, usually very large flowered and distinct one from another. Grouped as to most similar varieties.
Ensign, Isoline, Julia Marlowe, Leverrier, Naomi, Sir Galahad.
Jacinto
Elinor Blossom, Gules, Magnifica
Arlington, Prosperity.
Mrs. Hetty Matson
Pont a Mousson

Type 5. Her Majesty. rose-purple, the blade of the falls veined, color thruout light.
Alexander von Humboldt
Annie Gray
Aymard
Her Majesty
Hope
May Rose
Miriam
Mme. Chabal
Mrs. Haw
Pink Pearl
Thelma Perry
Troost
Windham
Wyomissing

Type 6. Dark red-purple bicolors, the falls velvety.
a. Archeveque. Standards much lighter than falls.
Acheron
Archeveque
Dorman
Garnet
Genghis Khan
Kharput
Mount Royal

b. Opera. Flower dark thruout. Type comes between Ember and Jacquesiana.
Ambigu

Cretonne
Grevin
Homer
Karen
Kipona
Lavengro
Medrano
Museadine
Opera
Peau Rouge
Red Admiral
Tregastel

c. Novelties of extreme richness of color; large flowered.
Cardinal, Conchobar, Moa, Rowena, Legend, Tiger Tiger, Veronesa. Rose Madder, Tyrian.

Type 7. Dwarf Bearded purple bicolors.
Alpin
Andrassy
Atlas
Aphylla
Berlioz
Benacensis
Bluestone
Black Midget
Biflora
Chamaeiris
Chamaeiris Italica.
Compacta
Fieberi
Formosa
Gorgeous, red.
Grandee
Harris
Lobelia
Macropcarpa
Mecene
Mistral
Negus
Nimrod
Niobe
Roland, red.
Rosalie, red.
Sambo
Santiago
Standard
Venus
Zullichau

Type 8a Intermediate, light purple bicolors; F. flushed, not velvety.
Diamond
Firmanent
Fritjof
Freya
Hereward
Madonna (germanica)
Walhalla

8b Intermediate, dark purple bicolors; F. velvety.
Alphonse
Dauphin
Dolphin
Fontarabie (germanica)
King Humbert
Prince Victor
Royal

CLASS IIA YELLOW (self) R. H. S. VIII

Type 1a **Flavescens.** Very light yellow selfs of low to moderate height; flowers of two types. v variegata form with flaring falls and p pallida-variegata form with drooping falls.

Amber, p, 3 ft.
Autumn Glow, p, 3 ft.
Baxteri, v, 2 ft.
Dawn, v, 27 in.
Flavescens, v, 30 in.
Flutter-by, v, 27 in.
Fosters Yellow, p, 2 ft.
Florin, v.
Inner Glow, v, 33 in.
Ivory
Moonlight, p, 3 ft.
Munite, v.
Old Ivory, p, 33 in.
Shekinah, p, 3 ft.
Sunshine, v, 27 in.
White Swan
Yellow Moon, p, 3 ft.

Type 1b. **Aurea.** Slightly deeper yellow. The falls of some varieties are flushed and veined in damp weather.
Augustissima, p, 30 in.
Alchemy
Aurea, p, 27 in.
Cadmia
Carcanet, haft veined; 27 in.
Cydonia
Empire, p, 30 in. F. flushed
Flambeau, v, 38 in. haft veined
Magnet
Mrs. Smith
Primrose, p, 33 in.

Type 1c. Mrs. Neubronner. Deep yellow but the depth of tone not actually any deeper than a moderate tone of lavender.

Chalice, v, 30 in.
Gold Imperial, v, 35 in.
Loie Fuller, v, F. flushed, 2 ft.
Mrs. Neubronner, v, F. flushed, 33 in.
Sherwin Wright, v, 30 in.
Virginia Moore, v, F. flushed, 2 ft.

Type 2 Dwarf Bearded, early flowering pumila hybrids, of yellow hue; very few of a clear color.

Armee d'Orient
Aramis
Californica
Canary Bird
Citrea
chamaeiris aurea
chamaeiris sulphurea
Josephine
La Perle
lutescens
lutescens aurea
Nugget
Orange Queen
Paladine
Penelope
pumila sulphurea
pumila sulphurea pallida
Stewart
Ylo

Type 3 **Intermediate** flowering, large flowers of germanica form, color varies to cream white; height 15 to 30 in.

Etta, 20 in.
Gerda, 20 in.
Golden Fleece, 27 in.
Helge, 20 in.
Madre Mia, 26 in.
Primavera
Alberti, a species, 15 in.
Queen Flavia, small flowered, 18 in.
Soledad, Troyana hybrid, 30 in.
Yellow Hammer, 20 in.

CLASS IIB. YELLOW (Plicata)

It is most unusual to find even a soft clear yellow with plicata markings, Montezuma is included even though the markings are not typical while the others, novelties, are unmistakable plicatas with a soft yellow ground color.

Jean Chevreau Loudoun Montezuma.

CLASS IIC. YELLOW (Bicolor, variegata) R. H. S. VII

From Variegata, a species from south-eastern Europe, we derive a large proportion of garden hybrids including those of amoena, neglecta, and squalens type as well as the yellow variegatas. Venation of the blade of the fall, a conspicuous flush, or velvety surface to the fall are all signs of variegata origin. The species is low, 15 in., the stalk low and well branched and the small flowers have flaring to horizontal falls, stiff and narrow. In breeding these characters of height, size, and venation tend to occur together and to act as dominants in crossing with pallida or cypriana so that few varieties yet show variegata coloring combined with much height and size. It is well to remember also that variegatas even when very dilute rarely thrive under Californian or similar conditions.

Type 1. Minnehaha. Yellow selfs, the falls sparsely but clearly veined, a small class, the varieties very distinct one from another.

Alonzo
Astrella, germanica habit, 18 in
Belcolor, variegata, 30 in.
Bianca, variegata, 30 in.
Chlorinda, germanica, 2 ft.
Minnehaha, variegata, 27 in.
Miss Nightingale
Pancrace
Prestige, var. 20 in.
Stanley H. White, cyp-var, 3 ft

Type 1b. Gracchus. Falls heavily veined, the white ground apparent. This type verges through 2a to 3 and into the blends with but slight dividing lines; maximum height 27 in.

Apollon
Brilliant
Camelia
Edith Cook
Gagus
Gracchus
Striata

Type 2a. Honorabilis. Falls heavily flushed and sometimes veined with dark tones of red-brown.

Abou Hassan
Adonis
A. M. Brand
Ada
Beaconsfield
Bismarck
Chelles
Chenedolle
Citronella, 3 ft.
Favorite
Ganymede
Glitter
Goldweir
Honorabilis
Idion
India
Jules Peret
Malvina
Marenco
Marvar
Mexicana
Midas
Minnesota
Miss Sheridan
Modeste Guerin
Monhassan
Munica
Mrs. Haves
Omega
Orpheus
Pharaon
Prince of Orange
Rialgar
Rigoletto
Samson
Saturn
Solana
Victor Hugo

Type 2b. Ossian. Falls a red-purple tone, neither dark nor veined.

Charlotte Patti
Darius
Elsinore
Marie Corelli
Miss Eardley
Laurentinus
Mrs. A. F. Barron
Ossian, 3 ft.
Pameron
Phidias
Princess Victoria Louise, 33 in.
Regina
Robert Burns
Sylvestre

Romeo and Cleopatre are unique with a vivid blotch below the beard.

Type 3a. Maori King. S. clear yellow, F. velvety dark brown often bordered (b) with a rim of yellow.

Aragon
Barton Harrington
Flammenschwert, b.
Fro
Golden Plume
Hokanum
Hector
Iris King, b, S. bronze
Katrinka
Knysna
Lodestar
Loreley
Maori King, b.
Maori Princess, b.
Marsh Marigold, b.
Mary Dickson
Mithras, b.
Mrs. H. G. Lloyd
Solana
Walter Scott

Type 3b. S. greenish yellow, F. velvety purple.

Argynnis, 40 in.
Kathryn Fryer
Rakan
W. J. Fryer

Note. It is among the yellows that we most need progress in breeding and yet with the large number of varieties we have few are of outstanding interest and, except in the selfs, we have made little progress. This

is partly because we demand clear yellow, preferably on the orange side and dislike a dulled or greenish hue and to keep the standards clear and the falls in a striking shade of purple is difficult—the natural shade is red-brown. This greatly restricts are choice of attractive color contrasts and the contrast is often so striking that we do not perceive minor variations. For example Katrinka and Barton Harrington possess far finer flowers than the old Hector but to a casual glance there is no distinction in effect. There seems to be no demand for improved varieties unless the improvement implies real height and size and a new type of branching. Novelty variegatas make little appeal to the garden visitor, "I already have that" is the cry, the collectors are shy and suspicious, not without reason, and, I think, introducers should take heed. This applies equally well to the allied blended classes which differ only in the less clear yellow of the standards.

CLASS III. BLENDED

This class is the natural result of crossing varieties of very different color and consequently the difficulties of classification are extreme. Any color effect and similarly any variety that is composed of two or more distinct colors in combination may be spoken of as blended. A contrast of purple and white, of two tones of lavender hue, of red and yellow, we do not consider a blend but when we get any appreciable area of the flower revealing varying amounts of red and purple and yellow or any two of these in mixture the variety is termed a blend. Though we find a certain quality of redness in the venation of a variegata and another quality of redness that gives a red-purple pallida and do not find what you would call a red species nevertheless we have to consider red as well as blue and yellow in its effect of blending and we can subdivide our classes into red, yellow, or blue predominating. It is an arbitrary division as usual and in this heterogenous class you will find varieties that verge upon purple or yellow, selfs or bicolors. One can imagine a long line of irises showing a perfect gradation from clearest purple through dull purple and gray and olive and old gold to clear yellow and other lines showing gradations from white to very dark in many hues, in fact a whole checker board of irises where the eye might pass along the lines with no interruptions of contrasting color. Visualize that and you will appreciate how inadequate a classification may be.

CLASS IIIA BLENDED (Self) R. H. S. VI

We rarely get so perfect a mingling of two or more colors in both standards and falls as to give a true self effect but we frequently find varieties where the appearance is uniform and not contrasting at all sharply.

Type 1. Pallida-variegata hybrids of moderate size and height.

a. Lavendulacea. The blue predominating.

Agnes Sorrel
Cinderella
Dove
Palaurea
Ombrozo
Rosamond
Taffeta
Tunisie

b1) Afterglow. Yellow predominating, very light.

Afterglow
Endymion
Glow
Luyland Huckfield
Mady Carriere
Paxatawny
Waneta

b2) Lord Grey, deeper toned, the falls distinctly flushed below the beard.

Bariensis Elizabeth
Beauregard
Chasseur
Ochracea
Orchid
Rachel Fox

Type 1b3). Cherubin, yellow and pink, the blue practically absent, light tints.

Cameo
Cherubin
Domremy
Early Dawn
May Morn
Our King
Trianon
Wedding Gown

Note. The sub-divisions 1, 2, and 3 are visually apparent, in Afterglow the purple is much grayed, in Lord Grey it is concentrated below the beard, and in Cherubin it is pink, not purple that is blended with the yellow though yellow is still dominant. Personally I find this last small group the most delightful.

Type 1c. Red or pink predominating.

1) Very light clear colors, almost Cherubin type.
Lancelot
Passion
Pink Lustre
Satin Rose
Steepway

2) **Quaker Lady,** medium to dark tones.
Elaine
Liberty
Loute, dark.
Memory
Mikado
Mme. Abel Chatenay
Osceola
Quaker Lady
Queen Alexandra
Plumeri, dark
Ramona

3) **Dejazet,** dull rose, large.
Ortrud

4) **Eldorado,** rich dark colorings.
Cherion
Dragon
Eldorado
Lionel Millet

Type 2. This parallels Type 1 but the growth is much more variable as cypriana, kashmiriana, etc. have been used. We may expect many additions to this type. It is a question whether to list the following as selfs or bicolors.

a. Blue predominating.
Ignis Fatuus
Nirvana, cyp.
Sindjkha, cyp.

b. Yellow predominating.
Mme. Durrand, Ric.
Mystery, Kash.
Zwanenburg, RP.

c. Pink predominating.
Bonfire
Clement Desormes
Day Dreams
J. B. Dumas
Jacinto
Mme. Cheri
Nancy Orne

Type 3a. Intermediate. Not typical selfs but both standards and falls are variably washed and splashed with color.

1). **Lavender tones**
Charmant
Diamond
Dorothea
Niphetos
Odin

2). **Yellow tones**
Bosniaca
Brunette
Osiris
Reinette

3b. Dwarf Bearded. Variably washed and splotched with yellow.

Argus
chamaeiris aurea maculata
Commandant Driant
Citrea
Curiosa
Curiosity
Delicata
Dragon
Evangeline
Florida
Mazarin
Milton
Miss White
Queen Sophia
Rupert
Siwas
Scott

CLASS IIIB. BLENDED (Plicata)

In the following the ground color is not clear white or yellow.

Type 1. Pancroft. Rather a creamy ground, very lightly and delicately sanded.

Fantasy
Jubilee
King Karl
Onnoris
Pancroft
Piquante
Simplicity

Type 2a. Mary Garden. Light ground peppered with some hue of purple; flowers rounded and of good size.

Armand Clavaud
Daniel Lesueur
Frank M. Thomas, 3 ft.
Lona
Mary Garden
Mercedes
Rene Denis
Twin Larches, over 3 ft.
Whim

2b. Mme. Boullet. flowers more heavily peppered, smaller, the falls often veined and flaring. Variegata blood clearly apparent.

(y indicates yellow dominant)

Jussieu
Mme. Bazes
Mme. Choban
Mme. Chobaut, Y,
Mme. Denis
Mme. Louesse, y.
Mme. Masse

Type 3. Very heavily sprinkled and veined.

Aixo
Aksarban, y.
Demi-Deuil
plicata Sapho
Sparte

Note. None of the above are effective in mass, for close inspection they are often charming, particularly the warm-toned Mme. Chobaut and Aksarben. Type 1 is a tinged white in the distance, Type 3 a dull bicolor and the others are much more neutralized. It is interesting to note that though we get yellow tinted grounds, yellow marking are apparently non-existent. On the whole this class has little garden value although many varieties are delightful as cut-flowers.

CLASS IIIC. BLENDED (Bicolor)

There seem to be two types of bicolors, one of tone, the other of color. The dulled hues of purple closely approach the clear lavender bicolors and the others are much more comparable to the variegatas.

Types 1, 2, and 3 are of pallida-variegata habit and Types 4, 5, and 6 are more widely branched and larger in flower due to the infusion of Amas, Troyana, cypriana, etc.

Type 1. Mme. Blanche Pion. S. some tint of dull, light yellow; F. washed with red-purple, a rather displeasing combination of color to many people, particularly as it is often accompanied by poor form and narrow segments.

Armenian
A. W. Blakely
Bronze Beauty
Belisaire
Catalosa
Clarence Wedge
Dora Longdon
Duchess de Brabant
Exquisite
Feronia
Geraldine
Lady Jellicoe
Mentor
Mme. Blanche Pion
Mrs. J. L. Curtis
Mrs. Kingscote
Princess of Tech.
R. C. Rose
Sambucina
Turco
Walter Reuthe
Whiffenpoof

Type 2. Pallida-variegata habit, the falls veined and flushed darker. This includes some very attractive varieties.

a. Blue predominating.

Colonial Dame
Gray Friar
Gen. Gallieni
Lord Salisbury
Mary Orth
Silverado
Thunder Cloud

b. **Navajo.** Yellow predominating, type merging into variegatas, but for the most part dull and unattractive.

Abd-al-kadiz
Acquahanonk
Beethoven
C. D. Hayes
Freckles
Fryers Glory
G. W. Peake
Gen. Grant
Gypsy Queen
Harrison Weir
Heroditas
Khamsin
Lady Stanhope
Libaudi
M. Chereau
M. F. Peters
Mort Sanford
Mrs. Dugdale
Mrs. J. S. Brand
Mrs. Sanford
Mrs. W. E. Kimball
Murat
Navajo
Prince Bemet
Salar Jung
Shakespeare
Splendour
Tom Cook
Toreador
Viel Or

Type 2c. **Red Cloud.** Red predominating.

Carmencita
Dr. Andrist
Ilsan
Iroquois
Mandarin
Mrs. A. W. Latham,
Miralba
Red Cloud
Red Glory
Rev. Smith
Savignan

Type 3. Pallida-variegata habit, the falls deeply flushed or velvety.

a. **Rev. Wurtelle.** Purple predominating.

Genoa
Patience
Rev. Wurtelle
Sappho
Ulysees
Van Geerti
Wanaque

b. **Nibelungen.** S.dull olive yellow; F. red-purple.

Arlequin
Berchta
Bronze Lady
Dusky Maid
Goliath
Grace Kimball
Mrs. Cowley
Mr. Shaw
Nibelungen
Rebecca
Sudan
Tangiers
Tecumseh

c. **Jacquesiana.** Red predominating.

A. E. Kunderd	**Jacquesiana**
A. M. Brand	**Jean Sisley**
Arnols	**Montour**
Chaber	**Palissy**
Col. Candelot	**Prosper Laugier**
Demure	**W. Robins**
Incognita	

d. Odd lots that do not fall clearly in any of the above.

1) **Sarabande, Fedora.**
2) **George Yeld, Olympus, Troades.**
3) **Piauenarge, Louis, Meyer, Inca.**
4) **Dr. Bernice, Manuelita, Saturn, Venusta, Virginia, Pfeiffer, Walter Scott.**

Type 4, 5, and 6. Novelties of size and often height showing Amas, Troyana, etc. blood.

Type 4. Flower not dark, the falls flushed a deeper color.

a. Blue predominating.

Asia	**Nuee d'Orage**
Mareschall	**Ringdove**

b. Yellow predominating.

Ishtar	**Montserrat**
L'Aiglon	**Sherbert**

c. Red or pink predominating.

Vishnu	**Reverie**
Felicity	**Tintoretto**

Type 5. Standards and falls both rather dark; Amas and Lord of June habit of growth.

a. **Alcazar.** Purple predominating.

Alcazar	**Prospero**
Brun	**Rosina**
Gloria	**Syphus**
Lent A. Williamson	**Tamerlane**
Maushon	**Tropic Seas**
Nubian	**Ute Chief**
Mme. Vernoux	**Warrior**

b **Dusk,** yellow predominating.
Glowing Embers.

c. Red predominating.

Magnate	**Moliere**
Merlin	

Type 6. Falls velvety which gives the whole flower a much richer look than Type 5, otherwise very similar in all respects.

a. Blue predominating.

Baldur	**New World**
Canopus	**Nimbus**
Desire	**Pachyderm**
Maxime Cornu	

b. **Ambassadeur.** Yellow predominating though not strongly.

Ambassadeur	**Sherbet 11**
Bruno	**Tancred**
Druid	**Timur**
Goyescan	**Valkyrie**
Samarcand	**Woden**
Sequoiah	

c. Red predominating. This includes a number of Dominion type.

Cinquecento
Cornuault
Glamour
Kestrel
Mme. Henri Cayeux
Pierrot
Valery Mayet, small.

Type 7. Dwarf Bearded. dark blended purples.

Blue Beard
lurida
lurida redoubteana
Virescens
Zanzibar

CLASS IVA WHITE. (self) R. H. S., I

Flowers white or nearly so; types distinguished by habit of growth and color of haft reticulations.

Type 1. Kashmir White. Varieties of cypriana, mesopotamica (Ricardi) and kashmiriana parentage often requiring hot, well-drained situations not to be found in northern gardens. The rhizomes are large, the plants comparatively slow to become established and relatively susceptible to disease and winterkilling. Stalks usually widely branched, flowers large, height often over 3 ft.

Argentine. F. straight-hanging, haft old gold veined olive; 3 ft.
Berenice, segments narrow, haft conspicuous. Empire yellow at sides; 20 in.
Edith Cavell. F. drooping; haft bright olive ochre at edge slightly flecked purple; 3 ft.
Kashmiriana sometimes tinged with blue. F. flaring, haft reticulated greenish yellow; to 30 in. (rare in cultivation)
Kashmir White. F. flaring, slightly flushed with blue-gray; haft yellow with olive to maroon reticulations; to 4 ft.
Miss Willmott (Shelford var.) Flower variably washed and splashed with blue; F. flaring, beard bluish, orange tipt; to 42 in.
Sophronia F. flaring, haft with faint greenish reticulations.
Bolingbroke "in many respects like Miss Willmott".
Jeanne Belle"
Silver Queen "F. overlaid azure".
Theseus "deep golden reticulations" on the haft.

Type 2. Mrs. Horace Darwin. Varieties of pallida, plicata origin, cool, blue whites, haft reticulations some shade of lavender.

Alcyon
Balaruc, a Mrs. Darwin seedling
Garden White. Small flowered; F. flaring; stalk well-branched; to 42 in.
Glacier. F. flaring, haft distinctively flushed lavender, beard orange; 3 ft.
Milky Way. F. drooping; haft slightly reticulated violet to brown; 3 ft.
Mrs. H. Darwin. F. straight-hanging; haft finely reticulated purple; 2 ft.
Taj Mahal, F. flaring to drooping; haft finely reticulated lavender to brown; 38 in.
White Knight. F. reflexed, haft very slightly reticulated pinkish; to 30 in.

Type 3a Innocenza. Varieties of variegata-pallida origin, cream whites, haft generally yellowish with maroon reticulations, falls flaring.

Alice Barr
Athene. F. drooping, haft yellowish reticulated maroon at base; 3 ft.
Chartier.
Fenella. Haft yellowish reticulated lavender; 30 in.
Innocenza. F. flaring to drooping; haft finely reticulated blackish purple; to 30 in.
Ivory "A seedling of Dawn" 3 ft.

La Neige. F. greenish tinged, very slightly reticulated violet at haft; 2 ft.
Mrs. G. Darwin. Haft reticulated olive buff to violet; to 30 in.
Mrs. Naegli. 2 ft.
Samite. F. incurved, reticulated yellow; 20 in.
White Nymph. Haft reticulated amber; 30 in.
White Queen. Haft faintly reticulated greenish; beard white. 30 in.

Type 3b. Mary Minanelle. Varieties of pallida-variegata origin, white variably tinted and flushed blue, the coloring not as even as in Celeste, nor as clearly distributed as in Nokomis; flowers small, with flaring falls.
Leota. 2 ft.
Mary Minanelle. F. faintly veined, fading to white; 27 in.
Tintallion. Color deepening at tip of fall; 2 ft.

Type 4a. Early Dwarf Flowering; to 1 ft.
pumila alba. Greenish, slightly flecked darker.
Schneecuppe. cream, F. flaring.
The Bride. Pearl white; F. drooping.

4b. Intermediate Flowering; 1 to 2 ft.
1) Cool white. (s) signifies smaller flowered and earlier flowering.

Albicans, F. flaring. 18 in.
Bouquet (s)
Charmer (s)
Constance (s)
Florentina, Pearl; 30 in.
germanica alba, 2 ft.
Ingeborg, 18 in.
Istria, greenish; 39 in.
Margaret (s)
Rosine (s)
Sarah, 10 in.

2) Cream white, verges into pale yellow type.

Empress
Horace (s)
King Christian
Ivorine
Statellae (s).

CLASS IVB. WHITE (plicata) R. H. S., 11

Ground color pure white, the markings some shade of lavender or violet variously localized; the tone of the style-branches conspicuous and frequently serving as an indicator of the vein color. The first plicatas were all derived from pallida and 1st generation seedlings invariably produced lavender selfs often of a deep shade and pallida growth, form, and branching were also found but with further hybridization variegata characters and blended colorings prove not unusual.

Type 1. Fairy. Color practically confined to the center of the flower but otherwise the varieties are not comparable. Color from a distance white in effect and the type verges towards Pancroft. and Mary Minanelle.
Cygnet. center flushed pale colonial buff. 4 ft.
Hebe. Styles pale violet; 30 in.
Fairy. Center flushed blue-lavender; 40 in.
True Delight. Styles Chinese violet; 3 ft.

Type 2 Standards more or less lightly fringed with purple, the falls with a white center and much less marking at the edges, the color of styles and markings almost identical.

a) Type Anna Farr. Standards delicately or narrowly feathered with purple, effect white from a distance.
Anna Farr. Styles blue-violet; 3 ft.
Jeanne d'Arc. Styles light pink lavender; 3 ft.
Ma Mie. Styles violet; over 30 in.

Maritana. Styles pink violet; 30 in.
Somorrin. Styles light violet; 3 ft.
St. Clair. Styles pink-lavender; 3 ft.
True Charm. Widely feathered, light blue-lavender.

b) **Type Mme. Chereau.** So heavily edged blue-purple that the varieties do not carry well from a distance.

Agamemnon
Alma
Curlesque; F. with flaring tips.
Mme. Chereau. F. pinched; 4 ft.
Montauk, 27 in.
Myra
Plicata Sapho
Rose Salterne, haft veined dark violet.
Swerti, F. twisted.
Sympathy

Type 2c. Pocahontas. Standards heavily feathered red-purple.

Admiral Togo
Aletha, 30 in.
Beau Ideal, petunia violet; 33 in.
Belle Hortense
Buriensis
Delight. lilac; 3 ft.
E. L. Craudall. mauve, 27 in.
Hilda, violet; 3 ft.
Leda. 2 ft.
Pocahontas. pink-lavender; 30 in.
Prince Charming, mauve; 40 in.
Princess Toto. red-violet; 3 ft.

Type 3 Standards suffused and often netted or sanded as well as feathered with some shade of purple; effect from a distance practically that of a self color.

a) **Type Bridesmaid.** Light red- or blue-purple tones.

Agnes
Aika
Belladonna, early. 30 in.
Bridesmaid. blue-lilac; 3 ft.
Camelot. light lavender violet; 3 ft.
Conrcy, light blue-lavender; 2 ft.
Damozel, mauve; 3 ft.
Dimity, light mauve; 3 ft.
Lord Seymour. light blue-lavender; 2 ft.
My Lady. lavender violet; 42 in.
Mrs. G. Reuthe. light blue-lavender; 2 ft.
Maid Marion
Ophelia
Princess Osra. pale violet; 3 ft.
Zouave. distinctly shaded lilac, 30 in.

Type 3b. Parisiana. Dark, usually red-purple tones.

Artilleur
Arethusa. Phlox pink; 3 ft.
Aviee
Duc de Nemours
Elizabeth
Francinna. purple; 3 ft.
Freda. mauve
Fulda
Giselle
Harriet
Mid-west. Mathews purple; 30 in.
Mme. de Sevigne. veined manganese violet; 3 ft.
Mme. Guerville. sanded violet; 30 in.
Mme. Thibault.
Parisiana. amparo purple; 33 in.
Sylphide. similar but smaller; 2 ft.

CLASS IV. WHITE (amoena) R. H. S., III

Standards white or near white, falls dark purple, sometimes veined, blotched or bordered on a white ground. The amoenas are pallida-variegata hybrids at present and show little range of height or size and the simple coloring does not permit of much distinction between varieties.

Type 1. Falls veined or blotched blue purple, the varieties very distinct one from another but rarely effective from a distance. Type verges towards Mary Minanelle.

Mariposa, blotched, 40 in.
Mid-west. Mathews purple; 30 in.
Nokomis, blotched; 27 in.
Queen of the Dale
Mrs. A. M. Brand, veined.
Sea Gull

Type 2a Rhein Nixe. Falls blue-purple, not velvety, sometimes bordered conspicuously.

Aunt Rachel
Beauty, S. flushed.
Gen. McPherson
Ignititia. 27 in.
Mary Williamson, bordered; 32 in.
Daphne. 30 in.
Edina 18 in.
Mrs. K. Andrist
Nellie Quinn
Rhein Nixe. bordered; 3 ft.
W. F. Christman

2b. Falls red-purple.

Anne Leslie. S. blush.
Dalila. S. cream
Eclaireur. S. cream
Mildred Presby
Salonique. S. cream; 33 in.
Sybil. S. blush
Trouvaille

Type 3. Thorbeck. Falls velvety purple. Certain varieties of Othello type Fade into 1c, Type 3

Duchess of Wellington
Gladstone. S. splashed.
Primier
Queen Victoria
Richard II. bordered; 18 in.
Thorbeck. 30 in.
Tristram. 27 in.
Victorine. S. splashed; 2 ft.
Victory

Note From Vilmorin Classification.

Amoena. Types amoena, Comte de Saint-Clair, Mrs. H. Darwin. Alice Barr, Annie Jane, Arlequin Malinais, Calypso, Duchess d'Orleans, Duchess de Nemours, Erigone, Eugene Sue, Ganymede 11, Gloriette, Juliette, Julie Meunier, Marie-Amelie, Mme. Modest, Penelope, Psyche, Unique, Victoire Lemoine.

I regret that it is not possible to give in the corresponding classes other varieties of the Sections, Germanica, Macrantha, Sambucina, Lurida, Squalens, Neglecta, and Variegata.

Tid Bits 6th

In the makeup of a bulletin there always seems to be some blank space to be filled; it may be a half page, or almost four pages. Then, too, there seems to be months in the year when there is little time to edit a bulletin, and it is for these odd places and times that "Tid Bits" were brought together. Personally I find them most interesting and for once I am going to devote a real place for the many gleanings of the last five months.

I regret to announce the death of five valued members. Col. J. A. Taylor of Memphis, Tenn., became a life member in 1923. Martin C. Ebel, the dignified secretary of the National Association of Gardeners and the owner of that excellent magazine the "Gardeners' Chronicle of America", was from our first meeting a firm supporter of the Society. He was one of the first Life Members, and though I met him but once he stands out in my memory as a tall, dark, distinguished-looking man, markedly alert, and intellectually keen. I regret that his active development of the National Association of Gardeners prevented real participation in the work of our Society. Bertrand H. Farr, the iris pioneer among American nurserymen, was a loveable man and I hope that we may do justice to his memory in Bulletin 14 to be issued early in 1925.

Frank H. Presby, to whom this Bulletin is dedicated, should remain in the memory of every member. His work for us may not have brought him into touch with you all, but it was all-important.

Henry S. Cooper of Kenosha, Wisconsin, I did not know personally but his "Tips and Pointers for Beginners with Peonies" seemed to reveal a strong and yet attractive personality, that of a shrewd and successful business man who not only loved the beauty of flowers but felt that they were intended to bring joy into everyday life. He will be long remembered for the thousands of blooms that were sent to cheer the patients in many hospitals.

A question has come up in regard to the distinction between the amateur and professional status of members who exhibit, particularly when the exhibit is held in cooperation with a Garden Club of America. The Iris Society draws no distinction between the two classes, although there is nothing to prevent the introduction of classes in the schedule restricting competition to a certain group. That beginners should not be forced to compete with larger growers is just, and in accordance with our schedule, but why there should be an arbitrary line between amateurs and professionals with equal opportunities is not easily understood. Miss Sturtevant is clearly a commercial grower as well as a breeder; Mr. Shull breeds irises but he does not retail them; Mr. Bliss sells whole stocks or on royalty only; yet I have seen a great many private gardens with a far bigger showing of irises suitable for exhibit. The grower of many plants has a wider field for the selection of exhibition of flowers whether he is commercial or amateur. There is undoubted pleasure to the amateur in winning over a well-known commercial grower and this competition often is a wholesome spur and lesson to the commercial grower, but fundamentally it is the how rather than the what that is important in staging flowers for exhibition and I think that we can well retain our policy of non-restriction.

There is another side to this question of amateur versus professional, the result of so many collectors suddenly and sometimes for a brief period offering stock for sale. This is sometimes a matter of exchange and correspondence, sometimes local, but at times it has all the ear-marks of a well-established business. That this development greatly increases the dissemination of a new variety cannot be gainsaid but unfortunately it often is accompanied by sharp cuts in price. There is nothing that does more to develop new iris fans than the wide distribution of the finest varieties at reasonable prices, but I am not at all sure the present procedures are working toward the establishment of a normal and continued progress. The amateur is capitalizing his spare time and can afford to sell or exchange his wares at any price with a profit. His sole object is to pay for his hobby, often a hobby that he can well afford, whereas the commercial grower is trying to earn a living, has often a heavy overhead charge, and must plan definitely for the future. He cannot gamble to any large extent and under existing price conditions, his speculation proves a financial loss in nine cases out of ten. Comparatively few varieties are good sellers, $200.00 would be a fair estimate of the return required to show a profit for the breeder who makes a business of raising and introducing novelties. Mother of Pearl was propagated for five years and widely advertised and was probably a profitable investment for the introducer but it was ONE SELECTED variety and whether it remains a good seller or the demand was artificially stimulated remains to be seen. I merely mention this to bring out the point that though a variety may be a good investment, the average purchase is probably a poor speculation at present and

that I believe the fundamental cause is the uncertainty of return due to the number of amateurs entering the commercial field with surplus plants from their private gardens. I have used the terms "exchange" and "sale" interchangeably because the economic effect is identical. It would be greatly to the advantage of our future development of irises if no amateur sold or exchanged a high-priced variety until four or five years after introduction or such time as it had been offered at a reasonable price through the ordinary channels of trade. By this I do not mean to discourage anyone from growing irises as a means of livelihood (though I consider it a precarious venture) but only to urge gardeners of means to leave the field open to trade competition.

I hope that this frank talk will not be misunderstood. I am in the curious position of an iris enthusiast with hardly a plant of his own, of an active worker in Miss Sturtevant's venture without any financial return, and of a technical amateur with some knowledge of commercial conditions. The past year has shown a good increase in Miss Sturtevant's small business despite the many sharp and repeated cuts in price prevailing but it is only fair to add that the increase was due to the sale of her own productions and that there was a marked decrease in other sales. It should be realized that price cutting is but one of the causes of the present uncertainty and that the introduction of unworthy varieties at novelty prices is perhaps even more a factor and that the Society is doing everything, short of a public black-ball, to make introducers more conscientious.

An Interview with Dr. George M. Reed of the Brooklyn Botanic Garden that appeared in one of the New York papers reminded me that the Society has not been doing its best in the development of our trial plantings there. I am always hoping that we can and will be able to do more with this and other public plantings but the present difficulty is that of time. It really takes a lot of detailed attention from thoroly competent people to develop properly such a planting. This year for example Mrs. W. H. Peckham, assisted by Mr. Wister for a few days, devoted a great deal of time to an extensive replanting at the N. Y. Botanical Garden but unfortunately there are not many members who will so generously identify themselves with such a project.

Dr. Reed may be technically an expert in cereals but the following brief recommendations show that his interest in irises is not superficial. I quote with many omissions.

"I will give you twelve names of irises which will be admirable for growing in an ordinary garden. Here you will have variety, hardy plants, and good bloomers at reasonable prices. Florentina, Kochi, Amas, for early bloom and for late include Mrs. H. Darwin and White Knight, Albert Victor, Prosper, Laugier, Rhein Nixe, Iris King and Loreley, and Mme. Chereau".

"That's eleven," suggested a disciple who was keeping count.

"Yes," agreed Dr. Reed hurriedly, "and then for the twelfth there could be Mrs. Alan Gray, Isoline, Jacquesiana, Chester Hunt, Oriflamme, and Alcazar."

"Seventeen" commented the mathematical disciple.

"I know", admitted Dr. Reed guiltily, " and I am afraid that if you happened to be here another day I should give an entirely different list. There are so many lovely ones."

Your secretary for one agrees and appreciates Dr. Reed's point of view.

A spring note from Tennessee makes me wish for another season at once. It is from a letter to Mrs. McKinney.

"This season Iris persica bloomed as follows: 1st blossom Feb. 25, 2nd, March 5th, lots of bloom March 13 and 14 but fading by the 15th. This year is fairly normal as to weather though not very cold. If a warm spell comes in early February I.persica will bloom close around Valentine's Day.

Note. I.persica is a bulbous iris that is barely hardy in Massachusetts apparently. Ed.

"Pumila. This year we had one or two small shy blossoms by Feb. 25th and then strag-ones appeared until March 19th when it came on well, the flowers very deep-colored, the stems a tiny bit longer, perhaps three inches."

Mr. Fendall, the lucky originator of Iris Loudoun which won an H. M. at Washington this spring writes concerning the naturalization of Bearded Irises and I wish that others might report similar occurences. Mr. Williamson told me of an escape in the vicinity of Knoxville, Tenn., as I remember it where there were many small scattered clumps but it is a question whether it was an escape or a colony of seedling origin.

"In this county of Loudoun (Va.), there are several large patches of I.germainca which have been in existence for fifty to one hundred years. One area covers about five hundred square feet and is about a mile from my home, on a steep rocky hillside above a stream. This hillside slopes to the south and is lightly wooded. Up the same stream about a mile and with practically the same growing conditions is a smaller patch. These irises are growing at least three quarters of a mile from the nearest house, and I have always wondered how they got their start."

I regret that in publishing Mr. Wister's review of "a Handbook of Garden Irises" by W. R. Dykes I did not give the publisher's address; Martin Hopkinson & Co. Ltd., 14 Henrietta St., Covent Garden, W. C. 2, London, England. The price is 13s. 1d to include postage but I have a dim remembrance of a high duty. I have not been informed as to an American agency.

As I am fairly familiar with "The Genus Iris" and other sources of information I found myself a carping critic and yet the handbook does fill a real need. I rather wonder whether the word "Garden" is introduced as mere bait but the book has little of dry, botanical detail despite the fact that it considers each section and species in orderly sequence. I confess to a sincere liking for the pleasing way in which Mr. Dykes sets forth his facts and suppositions but I must confess also to a slight feeling of pique to find that the one casual reference to our society was appended to a misquotation. There is much to be said in favor of relegating what we Americans call "garden irises" to a few chapters,—the relatively temporary value of "Tall Bearded Irises" by Walter Stager shows the other extreme—but unfortunately it is and always will be the showy bearded irises that can find a place in every garden. We can increase our interest to include the many fascinations of others but, if we desire to win new recruits, we must peer through the right end of the telescope in order to magnify the iris beauties. There is no doubt that the general interest is concentrated too greatly but I do not believe in ignoring facts however anxious I may be to spread the gospel. Mr. Dykes has made a rather grudging concession to the public demand but at heart he is interested in what he can discover in the plants themselves. Without such a foundation we triflers

would be at a loss and yet Mr. Dykes had such an opportunity to tell us not only about the plants but about the people who had worked with them and the way they had been used to enhance the beauty of gardens, and he tells us chiefly of plants. That is my plaint. I thoroly enjoyed "A Handbook of Garden Irises" but I was always looking for the humanities, for the little things that clothe plants with a personality that, from association, have an appeal to each of us.

"The first irises to open in our own garden were the dwarfs, Schneekuppe and The Bride. They are both white and are so much alike that but one is necessary in a small garden. We have large masses of them at the front of the flower borders between patches of scillas, iberis, phlox divaricata, etc., making the foreground for tulips and the later, taller irises. The effect is too white and we intend to remove a considerable part of them, putting in their place Freya, a small china-blue iris with purple on the falls, chamaeiris aurea maculata, a dwarf of clear color, pumila a troviolacea, a lovely dark purple, and Siam, a very dwarf creamy yellow with the ends of the falls touched with purple and a fine bright yellow beard. All of these I saw blooming well in the A. I. S. Test Garden at the New York Botanical Garden. The best dwarf I found there this year was a very early one, Gorgeous by name and one of those sent by Amos Perry. It is certainly most appropriately named and is very floriferous, the flowers are large, the standards wavy on the edges, the whole effect a rich, dark reddish-purple. The most outstanding of the lighter colored dwarfs there was Glee, Mrs. McKinney's charming little yellow-flowered production. The color is so delicate and pure and there is that transparency about the flower that causes it to light up from a distance. Zwanenberg opened early and is still in bloom (May 24, 1924). It is a superb flower and the plant seems very sturdy and flowers freely. If you admire irises with a strong contrast of color between the standards and the falls you will be pleased with this and if it is placed in combination with Glee in front of some nice dark foliage such as that of the peony the effect can be quite good.

"The best of the early intermediates to my mind are Ivorine, the falls have such a lively yellow on them; Fritjof, a beautiful blue with purple falls, good wavy shape, excellent for indoor decoration and equally pretty in the garden; Halfdan, a yellowish white; Ingeborg, a good white shorter in stature than Fritjof, and Gerda, a fine yellow with a deep yellow beard. This last is medium dwarf. Le Mesege (from Millet) is quite similar but more robust and taller.

"In a friend's garden I saw one of the most beautiful irises I ever hope to gaze upon, I. hoogiana. It stands so straight and the quality of the petals is so magnificently leathery, like a heavy satin and yet luminous. On a dark day when it was raining heavily there was a glow of light about this flower that made one notice it above anything in the garden. The color is a clear sky blue, a cold winter sky just after the sun has gone down and frost is tingling in the air. Hebe, a reglio-cyclus, in the same garden, was interesting and rather pretty too but perhaps more curious than beautiful. It is veined all over with wine purple and seems both free blooming and floriferous. I believe my friend takes them up after blooming, keeps them in a warm, dry place until October when she replants them. This treatment shows excellent results in her garden. At the Bronx, Zwanenberg remained out thruout the year and has proved healthy."

I wish that others than Mrs. Peckham would send notes like this for our delectation.

I am looking forward with great interest to the next issue of Addisonia, that splendid publication of the New York Botanical Garden. I have spoken before of Dr. Small's study of our native irises and his first results are now becoming available with excellent plates and accompanying texts. Mrs. Peckham wrote way back in April that he had just found four apparently new species in Florida and I am looking forward with interest to see if we are to have any worthwhile additions to our gardens. We hope to arrange to have copies available for members.

A recent letter from Mr. Connell tells me that only six members have voted on the symposium of 1919 introductions. I think that we all value the symposium and yet apparently a jury symposium has worked and the attempt to get action from the entire membership has not worked. We shall try it again this year but unless there is a real response either the symposium idea must be dropped or left to the generosity of a few. I do not think that I need to carry this idea to its logical conclusion.

W. E. Saunders of London, Ontario, writes that he has a quantity of seed of Iris Aurea that he will be glad to send to any member as long as it lasts. Aurea is one of the Spuria group, a beardless iris of clearest yellow with stiff foliage and flowers carried sometimes 4 ft. high. I wish that we were given more opportunities to obtain these less commonly planted species. Miss Sturtevant's associate, Miss Edlmann, is collecting seed from various sources and I am looking forward to having colonies of many species but there is a long interval between seeds and flowering plants.

Mr. E. O. James writes of a visit to Carl Purdy who first introduced the many lovely Californian irises and still lists seed of many of them. "On May 17 I paid a visit to Mr. Carl Purdy at Ukiah. His terrace gardens are indeed wonderful—a most practicable adaptation of natural conditions, the widest imaginable range of soil and moisture with least possible amount of artifice. There are enough fine things in that garden to tempt me into too long a letter so I refrain: but Mr. Purdy himself is quite the finest and biggest—a dry, droll wit, of singular modesty and dignity.

"From Ukiah on north, to the end of Humboldt County, we were surprised by an almost incredible profusion of wild irises, I Purdyi being plentiful for some seventy miles north of Ukiah and I. watsoniana predominating thruout the county. Nowhere did we leave the highway more than fifty yards: even so, for more than a hundred miles there was scarcely a quarter of a mile when we did not see clumps of wild iris. Watsoniana especially throve under the redwoods and the variations in shades and tints was marvellous. Often a small grove of huge redwoods would be carpeted with wild oxalis, and among these, new seedlings of Watsoniana, thick as onions—a natural seed bed where there seemed to be no problem at all of getting good germination! North of Eureka for fifty miles (and I know not how much farther) the coast slopes for the first thousand feet above the sea were almost one solid splash of color from the wild azaleas, ceanothus, rhododendron and iris —to say nothing of wild columbine and many other species of tender half-herbaceous flowers. If the highway itself showed such profusion, what might one not find in the endless reaches of those virgin forests! New varieties, perhaps even new species, beyond a doubt."

Fort Wayne has been doing splendid work with their Better Yards Committee, it is not strictly iris work but that Mr. Meade's garden is a good example is proved from the following comment:

"At Sunday school the little children were asked what they were going to be when they grew up. The little boys expressed the usual ambitions to be engineers, chauffeurs, and doctors but none of the little girls had any plans except Hart. She electrified the teacher by saying she was "going to grow seedlings like Mr. Meade!" She is just seven so Miss Sturtevant and others must be warned in time."

Some English notes from Mrs. Charles J. Lynn of Indianapolis.

"Only the very earliest kinds were blooming but Kew itself was so beautiful I almost forgot my disappointment. The second afternoon I spent at the Chelsea Flower show and it was most wonderful. All the iris shown had been forced under glass and so the colours were not nearly as rich and fine as when grown out-of-doors. The Wallace company had the finest exhibit, arranged as they grow and enough of each kind to make a good showing. I saw several I have wanted to see in bloom, Asia, Sapphire a lovely blue, Magnifica, Dominion was poor, and I hardly knew Lent A. it was so washed out but Queen Caterina was lovely though it does not increase in England as it does in my garden. They were much surprised when I told them that I had thirty-two fine plants at the end of the second year. I have it planted with Afterglow where the setting sun will shine through it and expect something lovely next year."

The past year has shown a slow but steady increase in membership and I hope that all our present members will promptly pay the enclosed bills, it simplifies our records and work and permits you to receive promptly the Bulletin, which if all goes well, will be issued in late January. There will be articles about Mr. Farr and his work for irises, notices of the new registrations and introductions, a general clean up in fact of many unfinished things that should prove of real interest.

I wish to emphasize the fact that we both need and appreciate notes, both long and short, drawn from your experience. Many words go o the make-up of a Bulletin. I find that with the increased work of four bulletins a year and a larger membership I am constantly laying aside the pleasant letters for future acknowledgment and I hope that I may be forgiven.

May I be permitted also to wish you now all the good wishes for the season?

"Irises for the Beginner" by the way, has been reissued on heavy coated paper with a heavy, dark blue cover and would make a good Christmas remembrance to a garden friend. It is only $.50.

R. S. Sturtevant.

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